## WAR INEVITABLE!

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION HEARD ON ALL SIDES.

FRANCE MORE EXACTING THAN EVER IN HER DEMANDS.

The King of Prussia Snubs the French Ambassador.

THE "MARSEILLAISE" CHANTED BY THE STUDENTS IN THE STREETS

OF PARIS. THE PRUSSIANS CALM AND CONFIDENT,

&c., &c., &c.,

The Withdrawal of Prince Leopold-Circular Note of the British Govern-

The formal withdrawal of Prince Leopold has been telegraphed to Madrid. His action is placed solely on the ground that in consequence of the insult which had been offered to Spanish honor, the Cortes would be guided in their vote by a determination to uphold the independence of the nation, and therefore the election would not be a spontaneous and sincere expression in favor of the Prince, without which he would not be willing to ascend the throne. Prussia maintains her dignity intact,

and yields not an inch to the French demands. The British Government has addressed a circular note to its representatives abroad, defining its position on the Spanish affair. The ncte deprecates the discourtesy of Spain in concealing from friendly powers negotiations with a foreign prince in connection with the throne; regrets the threatening tone of France which is calculated to obstruct explanations and an amicable settlement; approves of Prus sia's position in the absence of proof of her complicity in the intrigue. While the election of Prince Leopold would be destitute of political importance, England will do all in her power to induce him to withdraw in order to preserve the peace of Europe.

The London Telegraph says the further statements made by the English ministers last evening in Parliament discouraged all hopes of peace; even were Prussia to reply as France apparently desires, that fact would afford no assurance.

Concentration of Troops-The Marselllaise-The Emperor's Horses, &c., &c. LONDON, July 12.

There is no doubt that Prussian troops are concentrating near Baden and Mayence

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette states that many of the news dispatches from Paris to the United States have been delayed and altered, because they contained details of preparations for war. He adds that regimental bands are buslly practicing the Marsellaise, and reproduces the report of the Gaulois that the Emperor's horses, after special training to accustom them to artillery fire, have been sent to the frontier.

Deputy Gambetta intends to make a speech in the Corps Legislatif, in which he will demand the government to insist on the fulfilment of the treaty of Prague, and M. Arago will oppose him in the interest of peace.

Prussian Military Movements

PARIS, July 12. The evening journals of Paris publish the following details of Prussian movements as received from Ems: The King of Prussia had had several audiences with Baron de Moltke. The First Prussian Corps d'Armee received ors at Casel Hanover, and in the Elbe Provinces, are to be reinforced immediately. Seventy thousand troops are to be on the line of the Rhine.

More Reports and Rumors Papie July 19 The Paris journals note the contradictory reports of the attitude of Italy on the French and

that Italy is favorable to France, while other say that she leans towards Prussia. Isos believed that if war is declared the · Chambers will vote the entire budget.

Prussian question. Some of the reports say

The Paris papers contain a report of the

arming of Prussia. Prussia will establish an entrenched camp of 25,000 men at Larrach, within a few miles of Basselo, on the Rhenish The journals have reports of an immen

ent of troops in Germany. They repre sent that the roads to the frontier are encum bered with men and horses. Even in the Grand Duchy of Baden the military activity is remarkable. Railway transportation has been so arranged that 35,000 intentry and 5000 cav alry can reach the frontier in one day. Secret exercises of artillery having been going on at the fortress of Rastadst, and on the common roads in Western Prussia sergeants of the regnlar Prussian army are drilling young soldiers in the handling of arms.

The Liberte, in alluding to the report that s special envoy had been sent to Russia, says it is incorrect, but that a messenger has gone to Vienna to propose an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Austria.

The same paper intimates that the King of Prussia would refuse, as chief of the house of Hohenzollern, his support to the candidature of Prince Leopold, but as King of Prussia he

must give him his consent. Proceedings in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS. July 12. Minister Ollivier Jeft the hall of the Corps Legislatif at three this afternoon, and had a conference with the Duke de Grammont and the Prussian Ambassador and returned. It was expected that government would make another declaration in the Chamber to-day, as all the Ambassaders were invited to attend, but none was made. After the return of Mons. Ollivier, Deputy Duvenois submitted an interpellation to the government as to what guarantees would now be demanded to prevent future complications, to which an answer will be returned at the proper time. The panic on the Bourse to-day was caused by the forced sales

of the speculators. Prince Leopold's Father will not Con-

PARIS, July 12. The news that the difficulty with Prussia will probably be arranged is founded on an announcement that Prince Charles, of Hohenzollern, father of Leopold, through Senor Olozaga as intermediary, has telegraphed to Gen- by the worm. eral Prim that he should refuse the crown for

his son, even if elected by the Spanish people. The Empress for War.

BERLIN, July 12. The Paris correspondent of the Prussian Cross Gazette says the Empress Eugenie is atu implacable promoter of war to defeat the grossly insuited Mrs. Crawford, living four at once.

The Fifth avenue theatre closed on Saturday Prince of Hohenzollern, and place Prince Al- miles from cedalia, during her husband's abfonso on the throne of Spain. Of the claims sende. Mr. Crawford with bloodhounds is on of the latter she is as strong a partisan as she his trail.

was of the fatal undertaking of Maximilian in

State of Affairs in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 12. The people are united in favor of the stand taken by the government. Though stocks are declining, the belief is general that peace will

Readiness of War Steamers. CHERBOURG, July 12.

The Vigil de Cherbourg says: "All war steamers now in this harbor keep their fires banked, not only to embark provisions for any threatened point, but to be ready for more active service.

Paris in a Turmoil.

PARIS, July 12. The excitement here over the quarrel with Prussia is tremendous. On the Bourse and boulevards, and in cases and clubs, heated discussions are going on, and personal encounters are not unfrequent. Ministerial agents are exciting the people against Prussia. They charge that the mangling of Count Benedette's telegram, and the detention of the train yesterday, were Prussian tricks to gain time. Military activity is unabated, and the fleet is under orders for the Baltic. It will be commanded by Admiral De La Graviers. General Donay is ready to march on Luxembourg with an army of 60,000 men.

The Ministers of War, Marine and Finance had protracted interviews with the Emperer

to-day. The Opposition charged that the violent speeches of the Duke de Grammont and Oilivier were made by the express desire of the Empress, who is devoted to the intrests of the Prince of the Asturias. They also say that the Emperor's motive is personal ambition, and ridicule the idea of a decrepid invalid leading the army, with a child of fourteen as

A War Airnost Inevitable. LONDON, July 14. General unessiness still characterizes the

feeling throughout Europe. The tone of the French official papers is paci-

ac; that of the others hostile, warlike. The resignation of the French Ministry is asserted and denied.

The French people and journals are indispesed to accept Hohenzollern's father's dispatch forbidding his candidature as a finality. They say peace without a direct acknowledgment from Prussia would be more shameful than

The newspapers La Liberté, Moniteur, Pays, Opinion and Pubile are very bitter on the Ministry for primary arrogance and subsequent timidity.

De Grammont announced to the Corps Legslatif the withdrawal of Hohenzollern, but that negotiations were not yet terminated, and asked the Corps to wait until Saturday for a full exposé.

The Presse thinks a settlement precarious and dangerous to France, enabling Prussia to choose a better opportunity.

The Telegraph says a formal reply from Brussia is the only thing that can restore confidence.

The Emperor Ill Satisfied.

BRUSSELS, July 12. Napolen is dissatisfied with the mere withdrawal of Hohenzollern's candidature. He insists that Prussia formally disavow the candidature, which the King of Prussia refuses on the ground that accession would produce

more extravagant demands from France. The French Demand-The King of Prussla Snubs the French Ambassa-

EMS, July 14. The French Ambassador to-day demanded an audience of the King of Prussia, to exact ders to march to the fortresses of the Rhine. that Prince Hohenzollern's renunciation be plied to any fresh approach to the Prince on the subject of the Spanish crown. The King declined to receive the Ambassador, and answered him through his aide-de-camp, that he had no further communication to make.

> THE LATEST. The Prusslans Ready for the Contest.

BERLIN, July 14, 11 A. M. The disposition of the people of Prussia seems to be calm, serious and resolute to fight for the national honor. The national journals regard the situation as very disquieting.

The Borsen Zeitung says "war is sure, because France wants it. The French preparations are a direct insult to Prussia and King William. War is enevitable."

The Feeling in Paris.

Paris, July 14. The Constitutionnel (Ministerial organ) de nies the reported disagreements among the Ministers, and states further that no Minister has tendered his resignation.

The Bourse opened declining. Rentes .69 france 10 centimes.

The Journal to-day gives the details of the military preparations, which still continue.

Last night from 300 to 400 students made a emonstration in the streets. While returning from a public ball, they shouted " Viva la France-down with Prussia!" and sung the Marselliaise without interruption from the

INFALLIBILITY PREVAILS.

ROME, July 14. The infallibility dogma was carried yesterday by a vote of four hundred and fifty to eighty-eigh:.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Fenian deaders at Canandaigua, New York, were senten od yesterday, to one and two years imprisonr ent and small fines. The scene was touching. The convicts will be sent to prison to-day. Starr has too years in

Auburn fail.

Governor Walker, of Virginia, has refused to commute the sentence of Jeter Phillips, to be hung on Friday, July 22d, for wife murder. Phillips has already had twelve respites-he will certainly be executed on the 22d inst.

P. R. Forney, the son John W. Forney, who had his legs crushed by accident in New Orleans, a day or two ago, died yesterday of

The New York papers of yesterday announce the successful landing of another Cuban expedition The crop reports from North Alabama and

arkansas are unusually favorable. Corn and cotton are both remarkably good. In West Tennessee the cotton will be seriously injured The Grand Lodge of Free Masons are now in

session at Toronto, Canada. The order is

wonderfully prosperous. On Tuesday last, at St. Louis, a negro ravished a white girl. The citizens took him from tall and hung him. Yesterday another near o WASHINGTON.

GEN. BUTLER RELIEVED OF HIS DISABILITIES BY CONGRESS.

Closing Up the Work of the Session.

WASHINGTON, July 14. Ex-Confederate Major-General M. C. Butler. of South Carolina, has been relieved of his disabilities by a special bill. He is the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Union Reform ticket.

An effort to get up a general amnesty in the House was lost-74 to 101.

In the Senate, Howard, from the Conference Committee on the Georgia bill, reported that the committee were unable to ageee upon a report, and moved that the Senate concur in the House amendment. He thought the bill ought to be passed at this session. This could be accomplished and the whole question settled by concurrence. Trumbull opposed the proposition as involving abandonment of the position of the Senate in maintaining the right of the people of Georgia to hold an election during the coming fall. Upon his suggestion, Howard withdrew his motion, with a view to a possible settlement in conference committee.

Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to deliver the Mount Vernon relics to Mrs. Mary Custis Lee. He said he was personally in favor of the bill, but had been overruled by a majority of the com-

An ineffectual effort was made to get up the New York Air-line Railroad.

The Omnibus Disability bill is regarded as hopelessly gone for this session. Half-dozen persons, particularly needed for political purposes, may be relieved. Twenty-five land grant bills are on the

Speaker's table where they will lay until next session. The best opinion is that nothing can be done about Georgia.

Mrs. Lincoln's pension of three thousand a year passed the Senate, and goes to the Presi-

Senator Morton is dead. LATER.-In the Senate the bill creating Houston a port of delivery was passed. The bill authorizing American registry for

foreign vessels was tabled. The Senate then went into Executive ses-

Both Houses are in session to-night. Business-is proceeding with rapidity and Congress will-adjourn to-morrow sure.

The President sent a message to the Senate congratulating the country that the representatives of the government had secured amelio rating modifications in the Spani hiCortes in Cuban emancipation.

In the House a committee of conference was ordered in the Deficiency Appropriation bill. A bill giving the President five millions for Indian purposes was passed.

A RAILROAD SMASH.

NASHVILLE, July 14. The north-bound train on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad broke through the bridge near Nashville yesterday and itell into the stream. Tom O'Neal, a telegraph repairer, received a wound and died last night. Jones, a brakesman, was desperately wounded. Ten passengers, among whom were several ladies. were more or less hurt-some seriously.

THE VIRGINIA TEACHERS.

WARRENTON, July 14. After the reading of Commodore Maury's address, in which he advocated the establishent of Southern polytechnic schools, Professor Venable, of the University of Virginia, returned his resolution submitted the previous day to invite the lady teachers of Virginia to become members, and to take their seats in the convention. The resolution produced a sensation and an exciting debate. Professor Venable supported his resolution in an animated speech. After debate the matter was referred to a committee.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

A Sad Romance in Real Life-Singular Constancy in Love and Friendship-Episcopal Church Matters - Things Theatrical &c.

A New York letter, of Monday, says:

In one of the up-town houses, on a side street, there have lived for the last twenty years a couple of old maids of considerable wealth and of very singular characters. They were not related to each other, but lived together out of friendship. They had as girls at-tended the same school, and were attracted to tended the same scaool, and were attracted to each other by the coincidence of having been born on the same day. Many, many years ago they formed the acquaintance of twin brothers and feil in love. Their affection was returned, and the day for the double wedding was apand the day for the double wedding was appointed, when one of the brothers was attacked with smallpox. The other contracted the disease, and by another singular coincidence they both died on the same day, and that, too, the very appointed for the wedding. After their wath, the two affianced brides took up their abode in the same house, and have ever since remained faithful to their carly, love. As they were both handsome and have ever since remained faithful so their early love. As they were both handsome girls, and in good circumstances, they received numerous offers of marriage, but the applicants all received a respectful negative. One of the girls had been an orphan from childhood, with property in her right, and the other, being an only child, came into possessession of a large estate when her parents died, which happened a score of years ago. They then built the house in which they have since lived, and have every year, on the annisince lived, and have every year, on the anniversary of their intended wedding-day and of the deaths of their intended husbands, shut themselves up in a certain apartment containing the large oil portraits of the two brothers, and there would re-read old love-letters, and devote the day to recalling the memory of the deceased. They were members of the Episcopal Church, and, of late years, enthalter stastic Ritualists. The other day one of these ladies died in her seventieth year, and the surrivor, who has outlived most of her other riends, is now left alone in the world. These adies have several times announced their intention of leaving their property to charities

connected with the Episcopal Church. Talking about Episcopal affairs, a new church of this denomination is to be started up town under very peculiar circumstances. Its pro-moter and rector is a young Englishman, Joshua D. Bradley by name, who is a disciple of "Brother Ignatus," who lately created such a sensation in the English church. He has hired a ball, easy of access to both rich and poor, on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, and converted it into a place of worship, which he calls St. Sacrament Mission. Here he intends every day in the year to ad-minister the sacrament of the communion, or the "Holy Eucharist," as the Ritualists invariably call it. He intends to work chiefly among the poorer classes, and already has a mission at No. 10 Beekman street, in the lower part of the city. He appeals to the public for means to erect in his up-town chapel a suitable altar, and requests "gentlemen and boys willing to give their services in the choir, for the love of God," to send him their names and addresses

night for the season. In the fall it will reopen with an Improved company, and its manager promises a new play by Matilda Heron, a come-

dy by Brinsley Sheridan, which has never yet been performed, and several Shakespearean re-vivals, in which Mrs. Scott Siddons will ap-pear. When Booth's theatre reopens, it will be with Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle;" it will with the deliberate intention of running be with the deliberate intention of running that immensely popular play just as long as people will come to see it. The only limit to Jefferson's engagement will de the endurance of the theatre-going public. At Niblo's the fall sensation will be an entirely new play by Dion Boucicault. At the Olympic Fox will produce a new pantomime.

THE PAPACY.

Pope Pius the Ninth to the Sacred College-The Twenty-fifth Year of His

On the 17th June Cardinal Patrizi, in the name of the Sacred College, presented congratulations to Pope Plus IX, on his entering on the 25th year of his Pontificate. The Units Catholica publishes the following reply made I thank the Sacred College for this new proof

shantles were constructed, with a principal I thank the sacred College for this new proof of their affection and love, and, while you say that the present Pontificate has been signalized by tribulations and by glories, I will say frankly that the present Pontificate was, at its commencement, encountered by an effort of eneiles of God for political emancipation, to inmles of God for political emancipation, to introduce subsequently religious emancipation. It was useless, in these first fervors of the movement, to cry out to the unthinking inconsiderate people, "Popule meus, qui te beatum dicant ipsi te seduount." The emancipation was attempted and accomplished, and the revolutionists obtained their end. After political emancipation came religious amenication. cal emancipation came religious emancipation, in whose name was perpetrated what is known to every one—spoliations, usurpations, prisons, exile, and everything penal for the church and her ministers. However, to these evils worse succeeded, and our country, repeating the blunders of other nations, advanced their false doctrines, and even though, as on a tormer occasion, income was not have al emancipation came religious emancip wanced their laise doctrines, and even though, as on a former occasion, incense was not burned to the Goddess of Reason, it was upheld, and is still upheld, that reason should not submit to faith, and that learning should not be wilded by the hand of milledon. mit to latth, and that rearring anound not be guided by the hand of religion, and as a natural consequence, a thousand other errors are being propagated, and find, unfortunately, a following and followers. They are embraced by all those who are foolishly dazzled by the beauties of the world; by all those who, they they are abandon themselves to it. live that they may abandon themselves to it, live tranquilly ender the tyranny of certain names; by those who work, think and discourse ac-cording to the journals which they read and the circles they move in, who adore and vene-rate what is called public apinion, following its principles even when they are contrary to justice, right, reason and truth. And why this? The first source of these errors, not the only source but the first, is ignorance. Permit me to relate two occurrences happened to me some two years ago. I will be very brief, because I don't wish to incur the blame of wearying my audience as sometimes happens in some corner of the world when certain orators speak. On two different occasions there came to me two distinguished personages, who occupied a most distinguished position in the State to which they belonged. The first, after a short conversation, announced to me to

short conversation, announced to me, to my great consolation, that he was a Cathollc and, moreover, that being a Catholic, h believed in hell; however, that the hell i which he believed was not as it was commonly mederstood, but a place in which God con-demned sinners to perpetual melancholy, and nothing more. The other who came shortly after, spoke with me on certain laws and prin-ciples of the church and of religion. As we could not come to a clear understanding, he broke out into this classic blunder: "I know," he said, "the religion of Rome and a part of lialy is different from the religion of the rest of the world; for in Rome you have the religion of St. Peter, and elsewhere the religion of St Paul;" and then he haded, with ill-adjusted erudition, "precisely on this account God showed to St. Paul the sheet filled with an-clean animals to be eaten." I congratulated clean animals to be eaten." I congratulated him on his time being occupied in reading the Acts of the Apostles, but I added that the vision was not made to St. Paul but to St Peter—that the two apostles were in perfect accord, and both brought round the conversion of Rome and the world; and Paul wrote to the Romans, and boasted that he was a Ro-

man citizen, and with Peter he was martyred in Rome, confirming with his blood the same faith preached in Rome and outside of it by Prince of the Apostles. Now, I say, why all this? I repeat it, dearest brethren, be-cause of ignorance principally. And whose duty is it to dissipate this ignorance, whose to eliminate certain prejudices which, penetra-ting even to the highest classes of society, pro-duce therein evils without end? It is my duty it is your duty, venerable brethren. duce therein evils without end? It is my duty, it is your duty, venerable brethren, since both you and I have been placed by God as sentinels to watch day and night over the safety of Zion—Super muros tuos constituicustodes; tota, žie, tota nocte, in perpetuum non tacebunt. It behooves us to teach the people their duties; to us it belongs to dissipate the errors which gather on this earth, and to direct so many even perh ; good people, but who do not know, from the position which they occupy, the truth of certain principles, or they occupy, the truth of certain principles, or they occupy, the truth of certain principles, or the existence of certain facts. Where-fore, having invoked God's assistance, I will say in the first place that among the sentinels posted by God, for the custody of His City of Zion, that is to say the Church, there are some who forget the greatness of their dignity, and who even abandon their insignia of their high who forget the greatness of their dight, and who even ahandon their insignia of their high degree—that they may assume certain customs and manners that will suit them better to mingle with worldly people; there are sent nels who think that they can approach the

world and pretend to love it under very spe-cious but vain pretexts; but the Great St. Leo

far the most numerous; and the blessing

pagation of the church horself. Benedictio Dei,

says to them, "Pacem cum mundo, nisi amo liri mundi, habere non possunt." Those wh hold out a friendly hand to this world in order to negotiate conventions with it forget, though the Apostle St. John tells very clearly that the world does not know Jesus Christ—Mundus um non cognovit.

And if the world does not know Jesus Christ or pretends not to know Him, how is it possi-ble to do homage to it or seek lis favor? Or is it the world that has beautified our souls with the sacerdotal character, with that character which, as I and you hope, will shine brilliantly in heaven when God shall call us into the pres-ence of His glory? Was it the world that enriched our souls with the other sacred favors? Was it the world, in fine, that, separating us was it the world, in line, that, separating us from the rest of men and placing us over them, endowed us with gifts of wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, plety and and the fear of the Lord? Or was it not God himself who poured out these heavenly treas-ures into our souls? To Him, therefore, let us offer our thoughts, our affections, our work and our gratitude. But I will conclude these remarks with a heavenly benediction, which I impart to you with all the expansion of my heart; and first I bless these first ones of whom I have been speaking, and, raising my hands to heaven, I pray that God may look on them with an eye of mercy and enhance the blessing with the grace of light, to the end that, groping about as they are amid obscurity and depleases them. But I will conclude these re-

as they are amid obscurity and darkness, they may find an exit from that confusion to witness once again the beauty and splendor of truth. I bless the second class, and they are those that hesitate, wavering in duas partes and cannot yet bring themselves to all intent to defend the ruins of the Church, and I beg God to unite with the blessing the grace of fortitude, to give them courage once for all to emancipate themselves from certain doubts and indecision. I bless the third, who are by rive them I ask God to unite with it the grace of perseverance—the greatest grace which God can bestow on his church and his people. Ah, if hitherto they have trodden the paths of truth and justice; if hitherto they have been examples to the clergy and to the people; I hitherto they have been full of zeal for the glory of God and the salvation of souls, henceforward may they ut gigantes currant in vius suas, continue as giants to run from virtue to virtue in the space of life which God deigns to grant them; and thus, having finished their mortal career, may they at the last hour hear that Heavenly invitation, Euge, serve bone et states, intra in quadium Domini tui. And I pray, also, that all those who yet wander in the plains of Sennaar may come to us; that all the plains of Sennaar may come to us; that all united in the apostolic hall, we may pray to dod unanimiter perservantes in orations, and ask of Him assistance for ourselves, for our brethren, for the entire Church, and the pro-

VOUDOUISM. CELEBRATION OF FETISH RITES IN LOUISIANA. Human Sacrifices-A White Child Miss ing-An Ex-Chaplain of the Legislature Voudoued-Breaking of the Spell

by a "Priestess"-Extraordinary Scene in a Christian Chapel. The past week or two has been a period of strange, wild excitement among the black people of New Orleans. St. John's day inaugurated the annual ceremonies of the believers in the African superstition of Voudouism, and the celebration of Fetish rites generally. How long these ceremonles are to be kept up we Mme. Lott was unattended: but she made

one in the centre, under cover of which the Voudou orgies were performed. A correspondent writes : These rites, as celebrated this year, do not appear to have been so extravagant and cruel as in former years. It appears that they vary according to circumstances, and I have the according to circumstances, and I have the word of a Voudou priestess that there are occasions which require the sacrifice of a newborn infant in order to accomplish the purposes of this savage superstition. During the period of slavery great efforts were made to eradicate Voudouism, and it is certain the superstition was greatly toned down, but during late years the blacks have passed so during late years the blacks have passed so much out of and beyond the influence of white civilization that Fetishism seems to be on the increase. It is invoked on all occasions of personal quarrels or jealousies of any kind, and almost all cases of sickness are attributed to the fatal spell of some Fetish man or woman. If St. John's fête, as the negroes call it, happens to occur during a period of exclement or when some important event has occurred, or is about to occur, of some special interest to any considerable number of the black people, it is then the ceremonies be-come most imposing and, at the same time, most revolting. On this point I obtain my in-formation from a professed Voulou priestess, and it confirms all that is said or believed by white people on the subject.

It is horrible to think that even human sac rifice is not beyond the requirements of this horrible infatuation. On such occasions great mystery is affected, and none are allowed to

be present except a chosen few. The vicum, strange to say, must be white, if attainable, and of such an age as to imply incoent blood. In this requirement there is easily to be seen a horrible allusion to the crucifixion of the Saviour. When all is ready the votaries as-semble in their rude temple, in the centre of which is placed a large iron cauldron, con-taining a snake. If circumstances are extra-ordinary, requiring actual human blood, the victim, as stated, must be a white infant, if it can possibly be had, and of very tender age. The officiating priestess, in a state of almost absolute undity, and her assistants, in simple loose, white garments, lead a wild and fiendish dance around the cauldron, during which the dancers, one at a time, drop out of the circle and prostrate themselves beside the cauldron. By proper appliances the snake is then forced from his repose in the cauldron and allowed to crawl over each prostrate form. All having submitted to this loathsome touch, then follows the work of sacrifice and expia-tion, the innocent blood of the child being sprinkled upon the cauldron, upon the snake, and upon all the worshippers. All this takes and upon all the worshippers. All this takes place amid dancing and wild, incoherent incantations. This completes the sacrificial ceremony, and afterwards the priestesses array themselves in the most gaudy and costly garments, the head priestess being adorned and honored as a

are not informed. St. John's day, however,

is the principal feast, and for that occasion

this year a secluded spot was selected on the

shore of Lake Ponchartrain, where numerous

priestess being adorned and nonored as a queen. Word is then sent out of great festivi-ties at the Voudou temple, and for far and near the dusky children of Ham flock to the place, and for days and nights give themselves up to feasting and the most extravagant amusepriestess of the celebration of St. John's day on an occasion extraordinary. On an ordinary occasion the rires are only varied by the omission of the sacrifice, the priestess sprinkling on the worshippers the blood of snakes or lizards. It is impossible to say how many times ards. It is impossible to say how many times human sacrifice has thus been practiced, as the greatest possible secrecy is generally ob-served in regard to the place of celebrating the fête of St. John. The singular and mysterious disappearance of very young children every few years has led to a firm conviction in the minds of many that they were sacrificed on Voudou altars. At this very moment the people of New Orleans are greatly excited by an instance of this kind. On the 9th of June, only a few days before St. John's day, a negro woman stole the infant child of a Mr. Digby, residing at the corner of Howard and Poydras streets. The case was immediately placed in the hands of the police, and the most efficient detectives employed. Constant and unremitting search has been made from that day to this, without the least particle of success, not-withstanding heavy rewards have been offered for the recovery of the child. No one appears to feel authorized to say it was stolen for sac-rificial purposes, yet thousands believe such was the purpose of its abduction, since neither

Mr. Digby nor his friends have any knowledge

of any specific reason why his child was taken. The entire absence of any leuds, animosities or jealousies, within the knowledge of the child's

parents, such as usually exist where children are stolen, leaves a wide margin for conjecture, of which Voudouism is not the least im-grobable. The negro seems peculiarly fitted for the re-The negro seems pecunary intentions de re-ceptions of all kinds of superstitious ideas. Teach him any method of religion and he will maintain it just so long as he is controlled by instruction. Withdraw that, and the pureeet, simplest doctrines will soon degenerate in his mind into the most absurd superstitions. From such a fruitful soil it would be un-reasonable to expect an abundant supply of Felish men and women, who claim the power of putting spells upon their fellows that will even cause them to pine away and die. They call this Voudouing. Among a people so given to superstition, victims are of course not wantto superstition, victims are of course not wanting. Imagination would do the work, however much the Fetish men might be lacking in power. A beef's heart, stuffed with bitter herbs and laid upon the door step; miniature coffins, or wooden likenesses of mice, spiders, snakes, or the feathers of a jay bird, interwoven with straws, dipped in blood, and hid in pillows, in beds or in crevices about one's room—any of these things will "Voudou" the stoutest-hearted nerro. When any of these things happen these things will "volution" these things happen to a negro, it is understood that he must die, or be subject to continual misfortune unless the spell can be broken. Some priestess is instantly sent for, and for a pecuniary consideration she undertakes the relief of the suffered only three months ago; and is of sufficient interest to justify a full description, as given to me by an eve-witness:

me by an eye-witness:

On Marais street, in this city, is a not very pretentions chapel. known as the "Soldiers' Joy Chapel." It is in what we call here the French part of the town, and where the negroes most do congregate. Of course Joy Chapel being under the ministerial charge of the Rev. Mr. Turner, late chaplain of the Legis-lature of Louisiana, has a large communion. and numbers among its congregation the chiet part of the negro aristocracy of the city, in-cluding his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Oscar J. Dunn, and many negroes who used to be slaveholders before the war. It so happened that his reverence, Mr. Turner, came under the baleful influence of certain Fetish men and women, who, by their "spells," compelled him, in season and out of season, to mew like a cat or bark like a dog. This he would do on the most solemn occasions. At home, in the bosom of his family, or as he walked along the streets, the impulse to mew or bark was irre Even when in the pulpit preaching or on his knees praying, mews and barks would interpolate themselves into the very thread of his discourse, and in the most ludicrous manner. Alas, he was Voudoued! The learned, the eloquent, the gifted divine—the dignified, dusky-hued chaplain of the Louisiana Legislature—the man who did the praying for the whole State, and more especially for as graceless a lot of scamps, Radicals and Democrats, both in-

cluded, as can be found even in the National Congress—was Voudoued. He was "an old man, a little man, and a preacher of the Gospel," and could whip the man that had Voudoued him if he could find him. Fetish men, however, whether in Africa or America, are not remarkable for personal courage, and since they would not submit themselves to the Rev. Mr. Turner's dreadful anger, he was compelled to seek a redress of grievances through the regular channels prescribed by the sacred rules regular channels prescribed by the sacred rules of Voudouism. A priestess was sent for. It so happened that a Voudou priestess had just arrived from St. Louis, bearing the name of Mme. Lott, and whose reputation was spreading far and wide for the possession of wonder-ful powers. Mme. Lott is the sister of Mr. Lott, member of the Legislature of this State. Lott, memoer of the Legislature of this state. She was sent for, and, as the sequel proved, it was her hour of fortune. It was the tide in her affairs, and of which she was not slow to take advantage, that leads to fortune and fame. Mr. Turner's church was appointed as the place for a first interview with this renowned priestess, and there they met, he being attended by another colored prescher, hearing. ended by another colored preacher, bearing he same name, and by the praying men of his

hard pherapearance in the most fantastic and costly attire; nevertheless, being dreadfully marked by smallpox, and of a color two or three
shades deeper than Egyptian darkness, she
was ugly enough to scare the devil out of his was ugly enough to scare the devil out own own dominions if it were possible for her in the flesh to invade them. As she swept down the flesh to invade them. As she swept down the flesh to invade them. tistically arranged to represent a half-unfolded fan, with sharp points on either side that look-ed like horns, it is said a strange sense of fear and trembling fell upon the attending witnesses, and the reverend Congo gentleman gave vent to the most distressing sounds, resembling the cries of a cat. The result of this interview was the appointment of a time when, with ap-propriate ceremonies, the reverend chaplain would be cured of his canine and feline propenwould be cured of his cambe and teline propersities—Mme. Lott, having an eye to business, no doubt, directing that Mr. Turner should call in his congregation on that occasion. At the appointed time the chapel was thronged with anxious spectators, as mottled in appearance as Jacob's cattle, black and "colored" predominating, with "a right smart province of the propersity of the province of the pr ance as Jacob's cattle, black and "colored" predominating, with "a right smart sprinkle" of genuine white. The reverend chaplain and spiritual adviser of the Louislana Legislature occupied a prominent place in the foreground, attended by his brother namesake, and appearing as woebegone as if about to walk the fatal "Bridge of Sighs;" and, altogether, except for the occasional long-drawn mee-o-w-s of the poor Verdeuck man the occasion was as solemn Voudoued man, the occasion was as solemn and serious as a funeral. The appearance of Mine. Lott, however, produced a stir not un like that of a court reception when the King like that of a court reception when the king and Queen enter. But even this decorus conduct on the part of Mr. Turner's spiritual flock was doomed to be disturbed by that gentleman's super-divine regard for the sanctity of the Church of God. It cannot be said that any one of the 400 persons present manifested a desire to be seen, but there was an irresistible desire to see the wonderful things about to transpire; consequently many, more especial-ly the white element, would stand upon the benches, to the great horror of the Voudoued parson. He literally stormed at the irreverent parson. He literally stormed at the irreverent offenders. Springing to his feet with a m-e-o-w that sounded like the wail of some lost spirit riding upon a midnight storm, he called riding upon a midnight storm, he called upon the offending spectators to "respect the house of God;" and then with another m.e-o-w, perhaps less violent, but not less indicative of his erazed condition, he subsided into his wonted melancholy.

In the meantime, Mme. Lott, an epitome of hideous ugliness, was advancing down the aisle of the church with a movement so slow as scarcely to be perceptible, and was closely attended by the Voudoued parson's namesake—parson Turner number two. In one hand she held a small rod or wand, and in the

hand she held a small rod or wand, and in the other a quantity of common table salt. Sway-ing from side to side she made haste slowly, ner eyes meanwhile giaring with a fearful lustre, like those of an enraged wild beast. On passing the centre of the church she manifested symptoms of swooning; her hands shook as if seized with palsy, and finally she sank to the floor grinding her teeth and foaming at the mouth. Instantly she was surrounded by the faithful, who tanned her and sprinkled her face, with water. After that she revised face with water. After that she revived, arose, and again advanced to the conquest of the powers of darkness. Stopping for amoment, she said aloud that these twelve persons engaged in Voudouing the beloved pastor were line men and three women, and that three of the members had left the church since she entered. It was manifest the remaining nine last, a death struggle, with the odds apparently against her. Again she sank to the floor, but almost immediately arose, with an air of triumph that showed that she was master of point near a raised platform, she commenced dishing with her wand in a little crack in the door, and soon brought out a small object of most strange appearance. In size it was about as large as a tarantula, but had the appearance of a mouse, with large protruding eyes. Still of a mouse, with large protruding eyes. Still the work was incomplete. Passing to the yard in the rear of the church, where pretty much the same scenes were enacted, Mme. Lott the same scenes were enacted, Mme. Lott finally succeeded in capturing a ministure coffin from beneath a brick in the pavement. They all then returned into the church for the purpose of making a final disposition of the little objects that had given poor Turner so much trouble and annoyance. One of two things must be done with them—they must either be burned to ashes, or cast into running

water. Accordingly a fire was made in the stove and the little varmints consigned to the flames, while the Voudou believers danced and rangaround.

This completed the work. The spell was broken. Parson Turner was free, and certainly he felt free, for he jumped and danced around, shouting and singing at the top of his

voice.
Such are some of the interesting character istics of the nation's wards in Louisiana, and I speak-thus generally of them because there is not one of them, from Governor Dunn down, of whom it may not be said he is more or les under the influence of the Voudou supersti

## HOMICIDE IN NEWBERRY.

The Herald says: On Sunday evening about eight o'clock, Levi Garrett, white, was killed by George Gordon, colored, on Colonel Ren-wick's place, some ten miles from the court-house, in this district. The circumstances, as given us by Sheriff Paysinger, are as follows On Saturday, the wife of Gordon severely cut on Saturday, the wine of votation several cuts a dog belonging to Garrett, with a hoe, and which he valued highly; and upon Mrs. Garrett's interfering, the woman attempted to cut her with the same implement, but the two daughters of the former interfering it was prevented and quiet was restored. Garrett was not at home at that time, but upon returning and becoming acquainted with the circumstances, and finding his dog nearly dead, be started, with a little son about thirteen years old, for the cabin of Gordon, and getting there he called the woman out. She refused he relterated the demand and threatened her with violence. Finding she would not come out, he threw one of three rocks he had picked up into the house, whereupon Gordon raised his gun standing near by, presented and fired. Garrett cried out to his son, "He has killed me, let us kill him," and sprang in and made an attempt to grange but fell dead. The son an attempt to grapple, but fell dead. The son was caught by the negro and a joint of one of his fingers bitten off. By this time the parties in Garrett's house near by, and who had been at supper, came to the scene, and the matter ended. The examination made by Dr. Carlisle showed that sixty-seven shot had entered Gar-rett's right breast and that the fourth rib was cut in two. Gordon gave himself up on Sun-day morning, and is now in jail.

...The theatrical chronicler of the Gaulois says that Charles Dickens, during one of his visits to Paris, had his watch stolen from him at the theatre. This watch had been given at the theater. This watch has been given to him by the Queen, and was, therefore, very much prized by him. On returning to his hotel Mr. Dickens found a small parcel waiting for him, to which was pinned the following note: "Sir—I hope you will excuse me, but I thought I was dealing with a Frenchman, and not a countryman. Finding out my mistake, I heaten to repair it as much sellies in my now. asten to repair it as much as lies in my pow from you. I beg you to accept the homage of my respect, and believe me, my dear country-man, your humble and obedient servant, "A PICKPOCKET."

tive of Pennsylvania, and entered the navy as

midshipman in February, 1826. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1837, and was made commander in September, 1855. Since 1847 he has been chiefly employed on ordnance duty at Washington, devoting much of his time to important experiments, under the direction of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography. The result of these experinents has been the adoption of great changes. in naval armaments, the heavy shell guns of the Dahlgren pattern, and also the efficient armament for boats, adopted likewise to light land service, consisting of bronze howitzers of 24 and 12 pounds callbre, for shell, shrapnel and canister, being among the important features. He has written several works on naval matters, as the result or in ilinstration of his numerous experiments. He was placed in command of the Washington Navy Yard on the outbreak of the late war, where he remained until after Commodore Dupont's failure to take Fort Sumter. Upon the removal of Dupont, Commodore Foote was appointed his successor, but this officer before reaching the fleet died, and Dahlgren was assigned to the command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in which position he remained until the conclusion of General Sherman's "march to the sea," and the surrender of the forts along the coast of the Carolinas and Georgia. At the close of the war he was assigned to special duty in connection with his experiments in gunnery. In December, 1869, ne was promoted from the rank of commodore to rear admiral, standing third on the active list of that grade, and was again assigned to duty as commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. During the war Admiral Dahlgren's son, Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, was killed during a cavalry raid of United States troops around Richmond. A correspondent gives the following details

of his last movements:

of his last movements:

The cause of his death was beart disease. Admiral Dahlgren had been complaining slightly for several days, but did not keep his house; nor was it thought that he required the services of a physician, though Surgeon Johnson, of the navy yard, who saw him yesterday atternoon, found him suffering, and prescribed. Last night he retired as usual, but was rather restless. This morning he was well enough to get up for his breakfast, and also to give some orders to Mr. Lewis, the measenger of the yard. The servant girl had justleft the room when she heard him call "Harry," and she ran back and found that he had got up the ran back and found that he had got up geon Johnson was sent for and responpromptly, but when he arrived the sufferer was beyond relief, and, after two or three gasps, he died, not uttering a word, his pulse having ceased when Dr. Johnson reached: Commodore Dahlgren was noted for his-less and charity. Indeed, it has been. said of him that he was never known to disregard any appeal for charity, whether made in-person or by letter. He used frequently to re-mark that the orders for a reduction of force in the yard gave him more pain than those whom it actually affected. His first wife was whom it actually affected. His first wife was a lady from Philadelphia, of the children by whom only two survives—Paul, aged 22 years, who lately reeigned a lieutenancy in the Third Artillery; and Charles, aged 28 years, who lives, in Brooklyn. Ulric, another son, was killed during the war; the eldest daughter died about ten years are and his represent descriptor. ten years ago, and his youngest daughter, Eva, by his first wife, died in New York about a month since. His second wife is Mrs. Goddard, nee Vinton, and daughter of a former member of Congress of that name from Ohio, whose daughter Miss Remains Goddard, was lately of Congress of that name from Ohio, whose daughter, Miss Romaine Goddard, was lately married to Count Overbeck, Austrian Consul-General at Hong Kong. The result of the last marriage of Admiral Dahlgren was three chil-dren, all living.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.

Full Text of her Manifesto on the Occa. sion of her Abdication.

The following is the full text of the man!-

festo of Queen Isabella on her abdication :

"Spaniards—My long reign has seen many sad and troubled periods—sad above all for me, be-cause the glory of certain facts and the pro-

gress realized while I ruled the destiny of dear country cannot make me forget t dear country cannot make me forget that, loving peace and the increase of the public good, I ever saw my deepest and most cherished feelings, my noblest aspirations, and my most earnest wishes for the prosperity of Spain, thwarted by acts independent of my will As a child thousands of heroes prowill. As a child, thousands of heroes pro-claimed my name, but the horrors of war surrounded my cradle. As a girl, I had no thought but to second proposals which appeared good and calculated to secure your happiness, but the heated strike of your piness, but the heated strife of par-allowed no time for the law and the love of prudent reforms to take root. At an age when reason is for-tified by experience, the ungovernable pastilled by experience, the lingovernable pas-sions of men whom I would not oppose at the cost of your blood, more precious to me than my own, have driven me to a foreign country far from the throne of my ancestors, to this friendly, hospitable, and illustrious land, but which is not my own country, nor that of my children. Such, in brief, is the political history of thirty flow were in which I have aversised of thirty-five years, in which I have exercised the supreme representative power of the peo-ple committed to my charge by God's law, by personal right, and by national right. Reflect-ing upon this period, I cannot accuse myself of contributing with deliberate intention either to the evils laid to my charge, or to misfor-tunes which I was powerless to avert. A con-stitutional queen, I have sincerely respected the laws. A Spanish woman before all, and a loving mother Spain's sons are all equally loving mother. Spain's sons are all equally dear to me. The misfortunes which I could not prevent were mitigated by me as far as possible.

Nothing was more grateful to my heart than to
pardon and reward, and I omitted nothing to partion and reward, and romined nowing for prevent my subjects' tears from flowing for my cause. With desires and feelings that have nevertheless been vain to spare me, in my country or away from it, the bitter trials afflicting my life, resigned to suffer them and accepting the designs of Divine Providence, I believe Leav yet freely and spontaneously perfect of the providence of the pro liere I can yet freely and spontaneously per-form this last of my acts, all of which, without exception, have sought to promote your pros-perity and to secure your tranquillity. Twenty months have passed since I set foot upon for eign soil, apprehensive of ills which, in their blindness, tenacious supporters of illegitimate

aspirations, who have been condemned by the laws of the kingdom, by the vote of many assemblies, by the right of victory, and by the declarations of the governments of civilized Europe, do not hesitate to endeavor to reproduce. In these twenty months my afflicted soul has never ceased to hear the suffering cry which arises from my never forgotten Spain. Full of faith in its future, solicitous for its greatness, integrity and independence, grateful for the support of hose who were and are attached to me, forgetting the affronts of those who do not know me or insult me, for myself I ask nothing, but I would obey the impulse of my heart and the loyal sentiment of the Spaniards by confiding to their honor and noble feeling the destiny of to their honor and noble feeling the destiny of a traditional dynasty and the heir of a hundred Kings." Here follows the act of abdication transferring the crown to the Prince, under the title of Alfonso XII, Isabella preserving all civil rights, and the custody of Alfonso while living abroad, and until proclaimed King by the government and Cortes representing the legitimate vote of the nation.

\_The original Declaration of Independence. nearly illegible from the fading of the ink with which it was written. A fac-simile is in. Philadelphia.